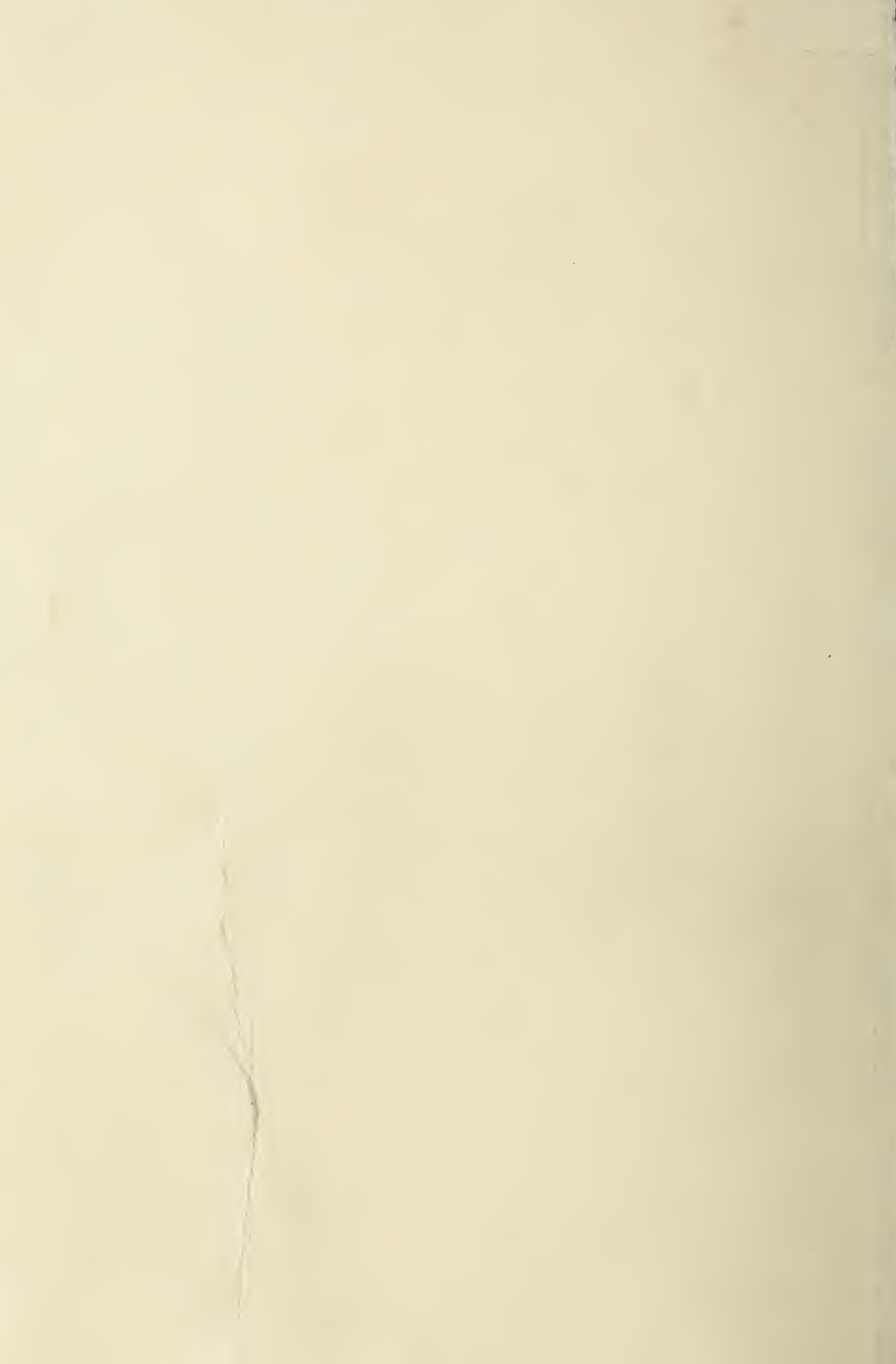


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**CENTRAL COAL  
AND SEED CO.**

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**SEED  
CATALOGUE  
1921**



**BOISE, IDAHO**  
814 Idaho St. Phone No. 1

# To Our Friends and Patrons

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In presenting to you our 1921 catalogue, we desire to take advantage of the opportunity to express our appreciation for your patronage and to indulge the hope that our business relations may be continued. We shall surely put forth every effort, as we have in the past, to merit your confidence and your trade.

In these catalogued offerings we have endeavored to present only fresh seeds from reliable growers and other lines of merchandise backed by the reputation of firms of established responsibility.

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ALL PRICES HEREIN QUOTED ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES AND CROP CONDITIONS  
WE WILL FILL ALL ORDERS AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES

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## WHEN AND HOW TO ORDER

Send in your combined orders for seeds, plants, supplies, etc., at once. We are prepared to fill orders as soon as this catalog reaches you. If you want part or all of your order held, state it distinctly with date when shipment is to be made. All orders for potatoes, plants, and other perishable goods are carefully booked on receipt, and filled in rotation as soon as weather permits. If shipped early, they are at buyer's risk.

Use Our Order Blanks—Fill out the spaces, giving postoffice and shipping point. It is best not to write letters on the same sheet as your order. Do not forget to sign your name.

Large Orders—Any dealer, market gardener, institution or individual wishing seed in large quantities, is requested to mail us a list of what is wanted, and we will promptly return it with the very lowest market prices. A letter of inquiry may save you dollars if you want to buy in quantity.

By Freight or Express—In ordering vegetable or flower seeds to be sent by freight or express at your expense, deduct postage from single pound postpaid prices.

Prepay Stations—When you send in orders to go by freight or express, be sure that you add money enough to pay the charges if your station is a prepay point, which is always the case where there is no regular agent.

Complaints or Praises—If you are well pleased with our goods and the manner of doing business, tell everyone. If you are not, tell us, so we can please you. Our best efforts will be put forth in filling all orders carefully and promptly in a way that will please you.

Use Money Orders, Postoffice or Express, Bank Drafts or Registered Letters.

Stamps will be accepted on small orders.

## BE SURE TO ORDER EARLY—BEFORE STOCKS ARE DEPLETED

NOTE—We use every precaution in procuring fresh, pure and reliable seeds, etc., but we, in common with other responsible seed houses, sell our goods subject to the following disclaimer, it being that adopted by the American Seed Trade Association, i. e.—We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, nursery stock, roots or plants sent out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

If you are in doubt about what you should do, or want any special information, be sure to write to us. We will be pleased to give your inquiries our careful attention, and advise you to the full extent of our knowledge.

For 1921 we offer the standard varieties that are most satisfactory and profitable to the growers in our territory. We do not speculate in novelties but encourage the selection and improvement of varieties of known commercial value.

## GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

Unless otherwise noted, all garden and flower seeds are sent prepaid by us except pound lots or more of peas, beans and sweet corn. The last three items will be sent by parcel post if proper postage is added.

## GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

All grass and field seeds, onion sets and potatoes are shipped only at purchaser's expense, by express or freight, as ordered.

## PRICE LIST OF VEGETABLE SEED

All Prices Are Subject to Change Without Notice

Opening Prices are listed below for all varieties of vegetable seed described on the following pages.

If Prices Change and orders are received at prices named below, seed will be sent equivalent to the money received, figuring the order at current prices.

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# Central Coal & Seed Co.

814 Idaho St., Boise, Idaho

Phone No. 1



## ASPARAGUS

**CULTURE**—Soak seeds 24 hours in warm water, sow early in drills one foot apart. An ounce of seed will sow about 300 feet of drill. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds. After one year's growth transplant into permanent beds that have been carefully prepared by working to a depth of 24 inches, manuring deeply, using old manure and bone meal; 5 feet is a convenient width for a bed that will carry three rows, and can be reached without treading upon it. Set the plants about 18 inches apart in the rows and spread the roots out, firming the soil down on them. If your soil is well drained the bed may be level, but if not it must be elevated a little. Give a good dressing of well rotted manure after planting and an occasional application of salt or brine. In the Fall when the foliage turns yellow, cut it off and give a dressing of manure or good commercial fertilizer. A warm, sandy soil is the best and one which has for some years been cultivated in garden crops and heavily manured is greatly preferred to a fresh soil. But at no period of its growth should the asparagus crop be allowed to lack for manuring. From one to two years' time can be saved by buying roots of us. 7260 roots will plant an acre.

### CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

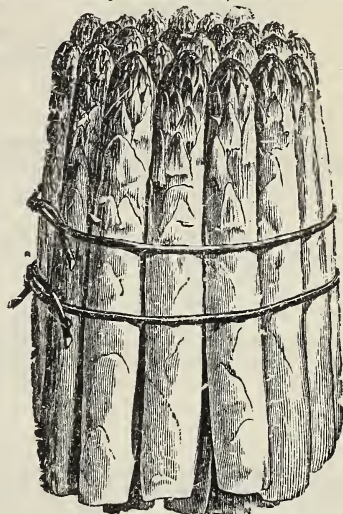
A large and rapid grower of excellent quality. Makes large uniform stalks of finest quality. This is the famous "Bouldin Island" Asparagus, a superior canning variety, color light green.

### PALMETTO

The favorite green asparagus. Extra early and the uniformly large stalks remain tender longer than other varieties, being in prime condition for some days after coming above the ground. Palmetto is disease resistant, and a heavy, sure cropper.

### ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Will be furnished at lowest prices for No. 1 Stock



## BEANS

**CULTURE**—The soil best adapted for growing beans is a light, rich, well-drained loam, which was well manured for the previous crop. If the ground is too freshly manured the plants are apt to run to vines and set few blossoms. Plant in drills about two inches deep and from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, as soon as the ground is dry enough and warm—about May 1st, or later, and for succession up to July 15th. Beans are very sensitive to cold and wet before they have sprouted, but are not so liable to be damaged after they are above ground.

Plant about 1 lb. of Dwarf or Bush Beans to 100 feet of drill, 1 bushel per acre. Pole Beans—1 lb. to 100 hills, requiring about ½ bushel per acre. When planted in hills, 2½ to 3 feet apart, small varieties such as the "Navy" and "Lady Washington" will require from 16 to 25 lbs. per acre; larger sorts running from 25 to 30 lbs. Owing to their short season of growth, from 60 to 80 days, beans generally make a profitable crop for trucking. After harvesting the beans, always plow the vines under to fertilize the soil.

### IMPROVED BLACK WAX

The standard early market variety, a sure cropper of good quality.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

### GOLDEN WAX

Very hardy and productive. A good second early variety of fine quality, but should be picked young to avoid strings.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

### DAVIS WAX

Rustless and immensely productive, very hardy and one of the best for market gardeners. The dried bean is kidney-shaped, clear white, and a favorite for baking and canning.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

### BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

#### Extra Early

The finely shaped, long green pods are absolutely stringless, and are ready to market two weeks earlier than any other green-podded bean. It is of immense value, not only to the market gardener, but also for those who seek early beans of a rare quality for the home table. A splendid dried brown bean.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

### PENCIL POD BLACK WAX

Pods are long, pencil-like; very tender and brittle. In color they are rich, dark yellow.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

### DWARF HORTICULTURAL

#### or "Cranberry Bean"

Grows erect, strong and shrubby, and is very prolific. The bean is highly prized, green shelled. It is rather large, plump and beautifully mottled yellow and red; one of the most delicious and desirable beans and a great favorite with market gardeners. The dwarf type of the old favorite London Horticultural Pole Bean.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

**CASTOR BEAN**

(For Ornamental Varieties see flower seed)

Used for medicinal purposes and by some claimed to keep moles away. Castor beans are very ornamental, the plants and foliage being large and tropical in appearance. Pkt 10c

**DWARF OR BUSH LIMA VARIETIES**

No garden is complete without Dwarf Limas. Lima Beans weigh 56 lbs. per bushel.

**BURPEE'S IMPROVED**

This variety differs from the best strains of Burpee's in having much larger pods, while producing more beans. Pods and beans are not only larger in size but thicker. Growth vigorous; pods frequently borne in clusters of five to eight Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50

**HENDERSON'S OR SIEVA**

Grows erect to a height of 18 to 20 inches and requires no support. Very early and productive. The beans have the true Lima uavor, rich, buttery and tender. These are two weeks earlier than most pole beans. 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

**KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA**

The vines are very vigorous and prolific. Pods are of large size, filled with four or five large beans of very fine quality. The beans are easily shelled and of handsome appearance. A favorite of market gardeners. Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50

**POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES****KENTUCKY WONDER**

(Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches, nearly round, stringless and very crisp when young, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dun-colored. This is one of the very best early pole snap beans for the home garden or market. The supply of seed is limited and purchases should be made early. Lb. 25c, 10 \$2.25

**GOLDEN POD KENTUCKY WAX**

This vigorous wax podded pole bean is very similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder but the pods are a little broader. They are fleshy and stringless as snaps and are of excellent quality. The pods are very long, handsome light yellow. Its earliness and hardness commend it for northern latitudes. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25

**ROYAL WHITE KIDNEY**

One of the most prolific and hardy green podded bush beans. Of excellent quality as a green bean and later as a shell bean. The large white beans are also superior as a dried bean for baking. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25

**KENTUCKY WONDER**

A vigorous climber; very prolific, bearing in clusters extremely long and very fleshy, succulent pods; flat, thick and remarkably tender. A first-class pole variety. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25

**LAZY WIFE**

Pods are from four to five inches in length, produced in large clusters in great abundance. Dark green, thick, fleshy and stringless; of unusually rich flavor. Dry beans, pure white, excellent for winter use. Lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.25

**SCARLET RUNNER**

A favorite as a shell bean and for its flowers, which are bright scarlet seeds broad and kidney shaped. Cooks in half time of any other. Lb. 35c

**WHITE IDAHO****A Dwarf Bush Growing Only One Foot High**

One of the finest dry beans grown. It leads all others, being three times the size of the Navy, and half the size of the Lima. Is far superior to either for flavor. You should plant a quantity of this bean for your winter supply. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.75

**BEET**

**CULTURE**—Sow seed one inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart in fertile, well pulverized soil, using 5 to 6 lbs. of seed per acre. An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. Cultivation should begin almost before the beets are up and continue until the plants shade the ground. When a few inches high, thin to six or eight inches apart in the row.

**EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN**

The best variety for forcing, and for market gardeners, being very early with small tops. Roots very dark red, rounded on top but flat beneath, with very small tap roots. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c



**EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—IMPROVED**

An extra selected stock of blood turnip having larger, coarser tops and roots than the Detroit Dark Red, and requiring a longer time to mature. Excellent for Summer and Autumn use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c

**EARLY ECLIPSE**

One of the best early sorts. It possesses all the qualities requisite in a first-class beet, and is of a uniform, globular shape. The roots are a bright, glossy red, fine-grained and delicious.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c

**DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP**

A fine beet for bunching for market; tops exceptionally small and uniformly upright. The roots are perfect turnip shape with small tap-roots. One of the deepest red beets. Quality is of the finest; sweet and tender, best beet for home gardens.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00

**MANGEL WURZEL****For Stock Feeding**

A new variety, more valuable for feeding purposes than the old sorts, yields as much per acre as the best Mangels, and twice as much per acre (bulk of roots) as the rich sugar beet. Roots large, very smooth, with few rootlets; creamy white in color, with medium sized tops.

Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.50

**GOLDEN TANKARD**

Dairy farmers state they are able to obtain a higher price for milk when cows on "Golden Tankard" Sheep thrive on it "Golden Tankard" is of a rich, deep yellow throughout. Early, hardy and a heavy cropper.

Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.50

**MAMMOTH LONG RED**

An improvement on the Long Red, with ordinary cultivation. If you want a large crop of large Mangels of good quality, don't fail to try this sort. Very uniform, smooth and of good shape. Should be grown in deep loose soil.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.50

**DANISH SLUDSTRUP**

Long, reddish-yellow, grows well above the ground, and is easy to pull. Has repeatedly been awarded a first-class certificate by the Danish Government.

Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.50

**SWISS CHARD****OR SEA KALE**

New Savoyed Leaf "LUCULLUS." An improved variety of "Swiss Chard," growing about two and a half feet high. The heavy stalks are over an inch thick and bare for more than a foot of their length. The leaves make the finest of "greens." Swiss chard is hardy, easily grown and should be in every garden. It is one of the most delicious of all vegetables.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c

**SUGAR BEETS****For Sugar Making****VICTORY**

Undoubtedly the most highly developed variety for sugar making. Roots of medium size, white skin with tinge of gray, half long and very uniform in size and shape. Flesh white and very rich in sugar.

Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**

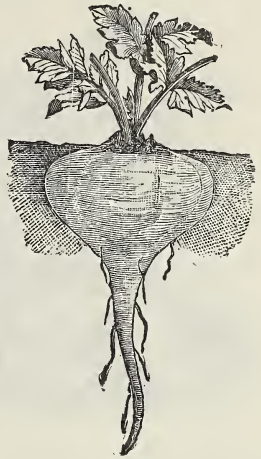
The plants, which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce, from the sides of the stalks, numerous little sprouts, which resemble very small cabbages one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the Fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like Winter cabbage or kale.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

**DWARF IMPROVED**

A carefully grown strain, very hardy and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c



## CAULIFLOWER



**CULTURE**—For early use, seed should be sown  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them 3 inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained.

As soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground.

For late use sow seed in beds about May 10th and when the plants are large enough remove to the garden, setting them from 2 to 2½ feet each way.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, and continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without doing injury to the plants.

As soon as the heads begin to form, tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light; by this process nice white heads are obtained.

One ounce of seed will produce about 1000 plants.

### EARLY SNOWBALL

The seed that produces those handsome, large, white solid heads that bring big profits to the gardener is the best strain of "Early Snowball" obtainable. We especially recommend "Mt. Hood" Snowball for either early or late planting.

Oz. \$2.00

### AUTUMN GIANT

The heads are white, large, compact, and thoroughly protected by foliage.

Oz. \$1.75

## CABBAGE

### Arranged in Order of Earliness

**CULTURE FOR EARLY CABBAGE**—Seed of the early varieties should be sown  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them 3 inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained.

As soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground. One-half lb. seed will produce plants for one acre.

**CULTURE FOR LATE CABBAGE**—The seed may be sown in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast in the garden, about the middle of May, and the plants set in the field the latter part of June, or it may be planted in hills 30 inches apart, 4 to 5 seeds to the hill, in the field where the cabbages are to grow, thinning to one plant in a hill when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, or as soon as seed sown in the field is up, and continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without injury to the plants.

Where the seed is sown in the field, whether it be in rows or in hills, it should be covered with  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch of soil and this soil firmed well to insure rapid germination. One-half lb. of seed sown in a bed will produce plants for one acre.



### EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

The favorite early cabbage with our market gardeners. A sure header. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best for wintering over and very early setting.

Grown more extensively for market than any other early cabbage. Is always of good size, very solid, and has but few outside leaves; a reliable header and always gives good satisfaction.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.00

### COPENHAGEN MARKET

#### A Splendid Cabbage for Home Gardens

A new extra early globe-shaped cabbage slightly flattened. The large, solid heads are very uniform, with few outer leaves, keeps well and stands handling. Copenhagen Market originated in Denmark, where it is the favorite market variety, and we recommend it to our customers as the best early round head.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00

### EARLY WINNINGSTADT

A desirable variety, having conical, solid heads; a sure header under almost any conditions, and keeps better than most early varieties. Fine appearance and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$2.75



**EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH**

Grows low on the stem; a sure header; firm, fine grained, tender and excellent.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$2.75

**CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD**

Large and a little later than the "Early Jersey Wakefield."

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

**RED CABBAGE**

Odense Market

Used for pickling. The heads are very fine and remarkably sure heading.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

**LATE FLAT DUTCH PREMIUM**

A low growing variety, heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure header. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch cabbage on the market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$2.75

**DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLANDER**

This is one of the hardiest cabbages in cultivation and endures both frost and drouth that would destroy other varieties. Plants rather long-stemmed, but compact; leaves very smooth, but thick; head of medium size, round and very solid, the hardest heading cabbage we know of, and of the very best quality. Matures quite late, keeps well, and is considered by many the best cabbage to hold over for Spring markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.75

**IMPROVED AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY**

The best variety of Savoy or crumbled leaf cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem, has densely crumpled leaves and when touched by frost is sweet, delicate and delicious. The head is large and very solid.

**CELERY OR CHINESE CABBAGE**

Pe Tsai

Improved Chinese Cabbage. It is very easily grown and does well in nearly all parts of the country. It should be grown like a late cabbage, planting in July, as early plantings run quickly to seed. The seed is sown in drills 16 to 20 inches apart and the seedlings trimmed two or three times. The full grown plant somewhat resembles a Cos Lettuce in appearance. It has a mild flavor and may be eaten raw or cooked. Boiled and seasoned with butter, it is especially delectable.

Oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 90c

**CARROTS**

**CULTURE**—A sandy loam is the best soil for the carrot, but any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. Sow as early in the Spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may be grown from sowing as late as June 15. For table use, sow the smaller kinds in rows 16 to 18 inches apart, and for field culture prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is well firmed above the seed.

**CHANTENAY**

The flesh is of a beautiful, rich orange color and of the finest quality. It is medium early, with small tops. Roots taper slightly, but are uniformly stump rooted. Gives great satisfaction in both the market and private garden

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c

**EARLIEST SHORT HORN, OR FRENCH**

The earliest short in cultivation, and best suited for forcing. Roots, reddish brown, globular and about two inches in diameter; should be used before full grown.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00

**IMPROVED DANVERS HALF LONG**

Our strain of this popular carrot, while not as "stump rooted" as the Chantenay, has a root which comes to a blunt point, a very beautiful carrot. A first-class carrot for all soils; in form midway between the Long Orange and the Short Horn. The root is of a rich, dark orange color; it is very smooth and heavy yielding, twenty to thirty tons per acre not being an unusual crop. Prices for large or small lots, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c, lb. 90c

**IMPROVED LONG ORANGE**

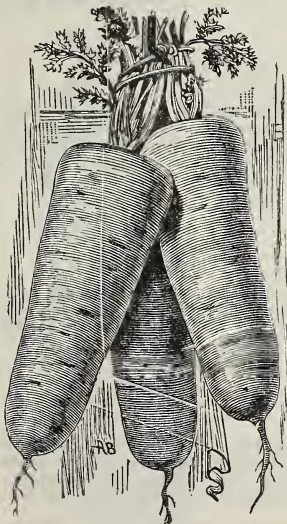
Popular for farm use on deep, mellow soil. Our stock is an improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots, which grow to a large size, some specimens averaging 12 inches in length. Enormous crops can be grown under fair culture; one of the best varieties for feeding stock.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c

**OXHEART**

A thick carot, five or six inches long and very blunt at the lower extremity. It grows very rapidly and the root attains a weight of more than a pound. It is tender and of good flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c



**VICTORIA CARROT—For Stock**

The Victoria is a very large and a very rich stock carrot. We can say that there is no yellow carrot which can approach the Victoria in size, yield and in feeding qualities. It is the largest and best form of orange or yellow carrot known. The roots are remarkably fine, very symmetrical and of excellent quality, possessing high feeding properties. It is a heavy cropper on all soils, but is especially adapted for rich, strong land. It grows nearly half as much weight again an acre as the ordinary varieties, and as the roots grow more above the ground it is much easier to gather the crop. This grand variety is sure to suit everyone who grows it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c

**CELERY**

**CULTURE**—Sow the seeds early, about February, in a hot-bed or cold frame. When three inches high transplant, setting them about four inches apart. When grown six inches, and fine stocky plants, set in richly manured, deep soil, in rows three and a half feet apart and about nine inches from plant to plant. Water if dry weather follows transplanting. During the next two months all the attention that is required is to keep down the weeds. Blanch by placing boards along the rows, or earth up a little, and continue doing so at intervals until only the tops of the leaves are visible late in Autumn. Never hoe up the earth when plants are wet... One ounce of seed produces about six thousand plants.

**WHITE PLUME****The Leading White Celery**

A handsome, crisp sort, of very easy cultivation. Naturally its stalks and portions of its inner leaves and heart are white, so that by closing the stalks either by tying or by simply drawing soil up against the plant and pressing it together, the work of blanching is completed without the troublesome process of "banking" or "earthing up." It is the earliest celery known. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 90, lb. \$3.50

**GOLDEN YELLOW SELF-BLANCHING**

This is no doubt the best celery for early Spring market use. Plants are of a yellowish green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.25

**CRESS****CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS**

This salad is much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes an agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c

**TRUE WATER**

One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small, rapid streams. Under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots.

Oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25

**CHIVES**

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type. They are grown for the small leaves which come up very early in the Spring and give a mild onion flavor to food in which they are placed. The tops may be cut off as close to the ground as desired.

Oz. 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.00

**CORN SALAD****FETTICUS, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE**

A refreshing salad, used extensively in Winter and Spring as a substitute for lettuce. It is often cooked like spinach. Sown in drills one foot apart, in the Spring or Fall. On the approach of cold weather cover over with straw or coarse litter.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c

**SWEET OR SUGAR CORN**

**CULTURE**—Corn should not be planted until the ground is warm, as the seed will rot in cold, damp soil, or if planted too deep. Late April is early enough for the first plantings and for succession plant every two weeks through May and June. Cover the first planting very lightly, increasing the depth a little for the later plantings. For the Dwarf Early varieties, rows should be three feet apart; for later large varieties, four feet, and the hills two to three feet in the rows.

Sweet or sugar varieties are used both for table and stock feeding, some of the large later sorts being preferred for silos and fodder.



**PEEP O' DAY**

It is not only one of the earliest sweet corns, but is very sweet and immensely productive; dwarf, about four feet in height, admits of close planting.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

**GOLDEN BANTAM**

This new sweet corn is described as the tenderest, sweetest and best evergreen corn in existence. Its attractive yellow color, being another feature added to its many good qualities, makes it an easy seller on the market. The stalks are vigorous and strong, growing about four feet high, and produce three to four fine 8-rowed ears six to eight inches long. On account of its firm texture it can be planted earlier than any other variety of sweet corn, and is less apt to be bothered by worms.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

**WHITE COB CORY**

For a strictly early, for the first market and home use, you can't be far wrong with White Cob Cory. We offer northern grown, extra early matured seed.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

**COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**

These ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly white quality. It is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corns, and at the same time with ears of good size.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

**EARLY MINNESOTA**

This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties and is much esteemed not only because it matures early, but for the excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

**STOWELL'S EVERGREEN**

This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in an edible condition.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

**EARLY EVERGREEN**

This corn has all the good qualities of its parent, "Stowell's Evergreen," but matures earlier. The stalks grow from six to eight feet high.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

**BLACK MEXICAN**

This corn, when in condition for the table, cooks, remarkably white; but the ripe grain is black or bluish black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness. For family use it is considered by many the most desirable of the medium late sorts.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

**CUCUMBER**

**CULTURE**—Plant the seed  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, according to the variety, about corn planting time, allowing 10 seeds to the hill. As soon as the plants commence to run, remove all but three or four of the most promising ones in each hill. Cultivate frequently as long as the vines will permit. The seed may also be started in old berry boxes by placing them in the hot-bed. When the weather is suitable—settled and warm—remove the box as the plants are placed in the garden.

The fruit should be gathered as soon as large enough for use; if it is not, the productiveness of the vines will be permanently injured.

One ounce required for 60 hills; two to three pounds per acre.

**BOSTON PICKLING**

Very productive, grown largely for pickles. Fruit medium sized, very smooth, bright green.

Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10

**DAVIS PERFECT**

A carefully selected strain of Extra Long White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, splendid quality and fine color. The flesh is tender, brittle and of excellent flavor. A favorite for market use.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**EARLY GREEN CLUSTER**

Fruit small, grows in clusters of two or three; very prolific, short, dark green.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN**

Used for table and pickling. Very productive. Fruit straight, bright green

Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10

**IMPROVED ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE**

The fruit is uniform in size and shape, averaging seven to eight inches long. Color dark green, quality excellent and contains but few seeds.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25





**JAPANESE CLIMBING**

A vigorous grower, can be trained on a trellis. Fruit from 12 to 16 inches long, dark green and smooth. Flesh pure white, crisp and tender. Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**LONG GREEN**

Produces dark green fruit from 10 to 14 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10

**ENDIVE**

This is a hardy vegetable, cultivated principally for Winter salad. Sow from May until August for a succession of crops; tie the leaves closely together to blanch them.

**WHITE CURLED**

A beautiful variety with curled, mossy leaves, for early use.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c

**GREEN CURLED**

Standard sort for fall and winter.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c

**EGG PLANT**

Should be started in a hotbed and transplanted when the weather is settled and the ground thoroughly warm. They will thrive with the same treatment as that given the tomato.

**BLACK BEAUTY**

An extra early, quick-growing, vigorous variety, handsome and very uniform. Color, deep blackish purple. Splendid market sort.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.75.

**NEW YORK IMPROVED, LARGE PURPLE**

The leading market variety. Large, round, dark, excellent and the most productive.

Pkt. 20c; oz. 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.00.

**GARLIC**

About 250 lbs. required per acre.

Garlic is a perennial plant with a bulbous root and belongs to the Onion family. It has flat leaves and the bulb is composed of several parts or bulbels similar to those of a multiplier onion set. Garlic has a strong penetrating odor and flavor and is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We cannot offer seeds but can supply the bulbs or sets.

Prepare the ground as for onions, separate the sets and plant them in drills eight inches apart and four to six inches apart in the drill, covering two inches deep. Cultivate like onion sets. When the leaves turn yellow, pull up the bulbs and dry in the shade.

**KALE OR BORECOLE**

**CULTURE**—More hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens. Improved by a touch of frost. Sow in May and June, cultivate same as cabbage.

**DWARFED CURLED KALE**

This is more hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens for winter and Spring use. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate in flavor. Sow seed in May or June, transplant in July and cultivate same as cabbage. For early Spring use sow in September; protect over Winter with a covering of straw or litter.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c.

**EMERALD ISLE—Finest in the World**

This is really the handsomest Kale that has ever come under our notice; and is entirely distinct from other strains, very hardy, of medium height, and very vigorous, throwing out new shoots as fast as the leaves are used, and will furnish excellent greens all winter. The closely curled, handsome leaves are most attractive and of fine flavor. Fine exhibition plant.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c.

**KOHL RABI**

**CULTURE**—Sow the seed in the Spring in drills  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch deep and two feet apart and when the plants are a few inches high thin to 15 inches. Cultivate same as beets. Bulbs grow above ground. Root should be stripped and cooked like turnips. Kohl Rabi has a much sweeter and finer flavor than the turnip. Sow in June for Fall use. Two pounds of seed required per acre.

### EARLY WHITE

Very early, small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c.

### EARLY PURPLE

A very desirable sort for forcing or early outdoor planting. Bulbs are of medium size, purple, flesh white. Very early, with small top, the leaf stems being tinged with purple. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c.

## LEEK

The Leek belongs to the onion family. Prized for soups. Cultivate same as onions, but should be hilled up about the neck to blanch it.

### LARGE ROUEN, or American Flag

Ounce 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60c.

## MUSTARD

Mustard is used alone as "greens," or with cress as salad. Sow any time in the Spring, in rows, and thin out as necessary.

### SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED

We offer a fine strain of the true curled leaf.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

### WHITE ENGLISH

Leaves mild, tender when young; seeds yellow.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

## MUSHROOM SPAWN

With intelligent care and good spawn, Mushrooms can be made to pay handsomely. They can be successfully grown in a dry cellar, under the benches of a greenhouse, or in sheds, where the temperature can be kept from 50° to 60° through the Winter.

### LAMBERT'S PURE CULTURE

A new kind of spawn, without a doubt the best; superior to the common English. It comes in bricks, weighing about 20 ounces. These are broken up into pieces the size of a walnut and put into the bed one foot apart each way. A brick will plant 10 square feet.

Per brick 35c; 5 bricks \$1.25.

## OKRA OR GUMBO

**CULTURE**—Sow the seed thickly in rich ground as soon as the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart and one inch deep. Thin out to 10 inches apart and cultivate freely.

### MAMMOTH LONG PODDED

Exceedingly productive and bears splendid dark green podes from eight to nine inches long. It does not grow hard.

Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

### DWARF GREEN

Grows low but stocky and is very productive.

Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

### LONG GREEN

The plant is dwarf, but pods are long and tender.

### WHITE VELVET

The plants are about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, early maturing and very productive. The pods are white, long, smooth and are tender until nearly full sized.

Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

## LETTUCE

**CULTURE**—Sow in the house or in frames any time after March 10th; if put outdoors, as early in the Spring as ground can be worked and at intervals of two weeks until June 1st. Soil should be a rich sandy loam with plenty of humus. Rows to be 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, plants two inches apart in row after thinning. Two ounces of seed will sow 150 feet of row, 4 to 5 lbs. required per acre.

### HEADING VARIETIES

#### CRISP AS ICE

The heads are large and very solid. When cut open they have a rich, creamy heart and are so tender and brittle as to warrant the name, "Crisp as Ice."

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

**HANSON****Improved Hard Heading Stock**

One of the very best. Heads green outside and white inside; grow to a remarkable size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp and tender. It withstands the hot sun well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

**NEW YORK OR WONDERFUL**

The Best Head Lettuce for Market Growers so popular in California, from whence it is shipped to the Northern markets, arriving in splendid condition. The immense heads are solid, heavy, beautifully blanched to a creamy white with bright green outer leaves. The quality is unsurpassed, being tender, crisp and sweet. "New York" is a hardy, rapid grower, deep rooted and resistant to drought; a slow seeder and sure to head. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

**BROWN DUTCH**

Forms a large, solid head, sweet, tender and of good flavor. Outer leaves are tinged with brown. It is very hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

**GRAND RAPIDS—For Early Forcing**

As a Lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list. Of quick growth, and stands for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright, and forms a loose head or cluster of large, light yellowish green leaves, slightly crimped and blistered, rather thin, good flavor, crisp and tender. It will stand shipping better than most curled sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

**ALL SEASONS**

A valuable new "Butter Head" Lettuce; the best main crop variety, as its large heads continue to grow for two or three weeks after they are ready to use, and are very slow to seed.

"All Seasons" is headed up ready for use in less than ten weeks from planting. Color of outer leaves is a bright green; with inner leaves blanched a rich golden yellow; very crisp and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

**SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED**

A leading market variety used for very early planting and forcing. Forms a dense mass of finely curled and wrinkled leaves that are excellent and tender, and do not wilt readily. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

**BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON**

Forms a close, compact mass of curly leaves of a yellowish green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

**MUSKMELON**

**CULTURE**—Muskmelons delight in moderately rich, light, warm, mellow loam. The seed should be planted in the Spring upon the arrival of settled warm weather. Plant seeds one inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, and as soon as the plants begin to run remove all but four of the most likely ones.

Cultivate and keep free from weeds until the vines prevent.

Two to three pounds of seed required per acre.

**ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE**

This melon is just the right size to serve in halves and its delicious flavor makes it ideal for that purpose. The profits to be derived from growing these melons are very large when proper soil, seed and cultivation are used. Perhaps the most important consideration is the seed to be planted. We are offering below the three best strains of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, each of which has been bred with a particular point in view. Earliness, rust resistance, netting and solid meat are highly important characteristics which have been secured by the persistent efforts of melon breeders in the varieties we offer.

**RUST RESISTANT POLLOCK**

This type is the highest development, both as to netting and rust-resistant qualities, yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. When vines of some varieties are entirely killed by rust and blight within two weeks after the shipping season, these vines are green and continue to blossom and set fruit until frost. The melons run very uniform in size and the exceptionally heavy netting is laced and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small. The meat is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. While a few days later than the Early Watters, it is more prolific. Desirable where there is an excessive rainfall. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

**NETTED ROCK**

This strain represents the highest possible attainment in cantaloupe development. It is undoubtedly the heaviest melon of the Rocky Ford type. It produces melons of uniform standard size, 90 per cent of which are completely covered with a beautiful gray, lace-like netting which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in carrying and keeping qualities of the cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of Rocky Ford. The flesh is firm but not tough or stringy, and has a sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c.

**NEW MELON, HONEY DEW**

Honey Dew is a new type of melon. It is not a Cassaba, the seed cavity being like the ordinary cantaloupe. The color is dull white when ripe, size about six inches in diameter from top to bottom and seven to eight inches long, all melons being nearly the same size. Weight averages eight to ten pounds.



The Honey Dew melon has no netting, but the rind, though thin, is very tough and so close that the excellent flesh is practically sealed up and it keeps in fine condition for two to three months after the crop is gathered. Color of flesh, a rich green from close to the rind to the seed cavity, and the flavor delicious to all who enjoy a good melon. It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of morning dew.

We recommend sowing the seed in the northern states in pots or cold frames after April 15, so that established plants may be ready for setting in the open ground June 10 to 20. Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

#### EARLY NETTED GEM

Slightly oval in form; finely netted, being a light golden hue when fully ripened. Flesh light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor, ripens close to the skin. Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60

#### EMERALD GEM

Very early. A richly flavored melon, salmon colored flesh which is almost crystal in appearance, the flavor being rich, very sweet and luscious. The skin is quite smooth and of a beautiful deep green color. This variety is very prolific and one of the most valuable sorts in cultivation. Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

#### EXTRA EARLY CITRON OR EARLY NUTMEG

A standard and well known variety. Fruits are round, six to eight inches in diameter, ribbed and netted. Flesh is thick and pale green in color, very sweet. Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50

#### EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK

Fruit attains a good size, weighing four to six pounds each. The melons are round, heavily ribbed; skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is also a luxuriant, healthy grower, and exceedingly productive. The earliest of all large netted melons. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

#### HACKENSACK

Fruit very large, round, heavily ribbed and netted. Flesh green, thick, coarse, very sweet and fine flavor. Hardy and very productive.

#### OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM

Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit; the quality is exceptionally fine. A favorite for the later markets. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

#### BURRELL'S GEM

A very popular variety in this locality. The skin is rather dark green; the rind is thin, and the flesh is very thick, salmon colored, of a most delicious flavor, juicy, and fairly melts in the mouth.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

## WATERMELONS

**CULTURE**—Watermelons thrive best on light, well-drained soils, but give good results on any good rich garden soil that is properly drained and cultivated. Plant after the weather is settled and ground warm. Hills should be eight feet apart each way and with well-rotted manure thoroughly worked into each hill. One ounce of seed will plant 30 hills, two to three pounds per acre. Thin to two or three plants per hill.

#### KLECKLEY'S SWEETS

The finest of all medium early watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form, the skin is rich dark green, the flesh bright scarlet, the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c

#### TOM WATSON

Probably the best shipping melon, and one of the best main crop sorts; grows a very large size. Fruit large and long in shape, colored a medium green with a light tracing of a darker shade, flesh rich red and of good quality; seeds white. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c

#### PHINNEY'S EARLY

Very early, quality good; hardy. Bears abundantly, medium sized, oblong melons with thin, smooth rind; flesh pink and tender. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c

#### KENTUCKY WONDER

In shape it is oblong, attaining a good size; skin dark green and beautifully marked. Flesh a beautiful rich scarlet color, crisp, rich, sugary, always firm and solid, never mealy or tough. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c

#### KLONDIKE

The earliest. The Klondike is offered with the assurance of being not only remarkably early, but as sweet, delicate and melting in flavor as any variety grown. The flesh is of a deep scarlet. Rind thin, not a particularly good shipping sort, but is emphatically the variety for home use and sale. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c

#### SWEETHEART

Remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Fruit early, large, oval and very solid. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet. Rind thin, but strong. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c

## ONIONS

**CULTURE**—For the best results in onion growing, the soil should be deep and rich; bottom land of rather a loose texture being preferred. One ounce of seed will sow 300 feet.

Sow  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 lbs. of seed per acre, as early in the season as the ground can be put into proper condition, using some good fertilizer or manure supplemented with bone meal, muriate of potash, and in some cases nitrate of soda, the latter often being used after the plants are up, while the other fertilizers are worked into the soil before the seed is sown. Hardwood ashes may take the place of muriate of potash.

Thorough clean cultivation and thinning during the growing season is necessary.

In the Fall the tops of the onions will naturally fall to the ground and shrivel up and the roots let go their grip on the soil, then the onions should be lifted and allowed to dry off for a day or two before storing away. If the weather remains too wet to dry off in the fields, the onions may be put under open sheds for a while where there is a good circulation of air.

In case the tops do not die off naturally, they may be broken down and so cause the bulbs to ripen quicker, but such onions will not make good keeping bulbs, and should be disposed of as soon as possible.

To be sure of a good crop, sow none but the best of seed—it may cost a little more than a cheaper grade of seed, but it is worth more than the difference in the price.

## LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; the best keeper, grows to an immense size, solid, oval-shaped, flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50

## SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

In all markets, globe onions are in greatest demand, being of such shape there is practically no waste. The Onion, which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Our seed has been selected to thin neck plants which ripen down to a hard, solid ball, producing the largest proportion of marketable onions. They are also good keepers. The globe varieties, as a rule, yield the largest crops, from 800 to 1,000 bushels an acre being reported frequently. The Red Globe meets with the greatest demand in the Northwest.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75

## SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

Very similar to the Large Red Globe, except that it averages a trifle smaller and matures a little earlier. The skin is a rich brownish yellow; the flesh white, crisp and fine grained. Great care has been given to the selection of seed, so as to give uniformity of size, shape, small necks and heavy yield.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

## YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

The bulbs are large and globular, with very thin necks; rich orange yellow color. An enormous yielder and a fine keeper. Flesh white and mild.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50

## PRIZETAKER—THE GENUINE

The Handsomest and Largest Yellow Globe Onion

Of fine flavor, handsome shaped and enormous size. A perfect globe shape, with a bright straw-colored skin; necks very small and onions ripen up hard. Good variety for transplanting, which is sometimes necessary to secure a crop, especially on upland.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50

## LONG KEEPING AUSTRALIAN BROWN ONION

This remarkable onion is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. It is extremely early in ripening and makes no stiffnecks or scallions. Every seed seems to produce a good-sized onion, and the bulb begins to form very quickly when the plant is not over three inches high. Planted with the Red Wethersfield it will average nearly four weeks earlier, and ripen off more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think from its firmness and hardness that it will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. These onions have been known to keep nearly a whole year in good condition, and on this and other accounts the strain will commend itself to onion set growers, who often lose heavily in carrying their crop because the sets do not "keep".

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.25

## WHITE BARLETTA

This variety is more distinct on account of its earliness. It is earlier than the White Queen. It is of a beautiful waxy white color and grows  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick, with finely formed bulbs, slightly flattened at the top. Its earliness will highly recommend its use as a substitute for onion sets. An excellent bunching and pickling sort.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75

## MAMMOTH SILVER KING

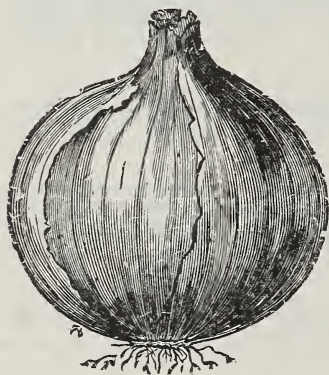
In appearance, the most striking onion grown. We hardly know which to commend the most, its large size, symmetrical appearance and beautiful, silvery flesh or its sweetness, tenderness and mild flavor. These qualities make it the best for exhibition and the fancy high-priced trade. Not recommended for the extreme North except for bunching.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75

## CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA

This new variety is a large, pure-white, flat onion. During the last few years it has become very popular with the large growers of onions in the South, especially in southwest Texas. It does very well under northern conditions and produces one of the mildest and sweetest of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. The best seed is produced in Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Our stock is genuine, but limited.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50





**BOTTOM ONION SETS**

Small onions grown from seed that has been sown too thickly to attain a large size. The small onions (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter) thus obtained are planted out and are ready in a short time to pull as green onions for the table or bunched for the market. If left to stand they make ripe onions of the best quality, and come to maturity some six weeks earlier than a crop grown directly from the seed. (Price Open)

**WHITE BOTTOM SETS**

These are small, solid and of a beautiful silvery white, a favorite sort in private and market gardens.

**RED BOTTOM SETS**

Northern grown. Bright, deep red in color, even and dry. The most popular variety.

**YELLOW BOTTOM SETS**

Produced from seed which makes the finest yellow sets. Fine and dry, medium in size and unsprouted.

Sets 20c lb., 10 lbs. \$1.75

**PARSNIPS**

The parsnip is nutritious and wholesome, with a sugary sweetness peculiar to itself, and is desirable both for the table and stock feeding. It yields a large crop, and is said to be more valuable for dairy cows than either the carrot or turnip.

**CULTURE**—As the seed germinates very slowly, sow as early in Spring as possible, in drills 15 inches apart on deeply cultivated, rich, loamy soil. Keep clear of weeds and thin to three or four inches apart. The roots of the parsnip are improved by freezing.

**HOLLOW CROWN OR LONG WHITE**

Root very long, white, smooth, tender, sugary, and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy; will keep through the Winter without protection.

Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

**PARSLEY**

**CULTURE**—Sow seed in shallow drills in the early Spring for border or in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to four inches.

Cultivation should be frequent and weeds kept removed.

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; six pounds of seed required for an acre.

**DARK MOSS CURLED**

The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive, and on account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

**DOUBLE CURLED**

Fine, dwarf, crimped leaves.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

**PEPPER**

**CULTURE**—Sow the seeds early in hotbeds; or later, when the weather becomes warm, in open beds. When two or three inches high, transplant to a warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart and a foot apart in the rows. Guano and hen manure are excellent fertilizers and will greatly increase the yield.

**CHINESE GIANT**

Sweet. The mildest and best of the mild red peppers. Four to five inches in diameter; color, brilliant deep red; borne in clusters; bush stocky, well branched; vigorous and about as early as Ruby King.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c

**RUBY KING**

Very large, sweet and mild; bright scarlet.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

**LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE**

Large, mild, thick fleshed variety. One of the best for stuffed pickles.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c

**CAYENNE**

Pods long; bright red; very pungent and used very largely with pickles when green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c

**PUMPKIN**

**CULTURE**—For seed sown with corn, plant only one row in five, which, when the vines begin to run, may be omitted in cultivation and thus the plants will not be injured. Use a dibber and plant three to five seeds in every third hill of corn. Plant as a single crop in hills eight feet apart each way. Cultivate with a section of the harrow. Use paris green and land plaster or wood ashes to control the striped squash bugs. When well established thin to four plants in each hill.



**LARGE CHEESE OR KENTUCKY FIELD**

Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About two feet in diameter. A fine keeper. Thick flesh of extra fine quality. A fine sort for family and market use. It is also grown quite extensively for stock feeding. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.75

**WINTER LUXURY**

A splendid pie pumpkin, small, round, about ten inches in diameter; skin finely netted and beautiful golden russet. The flesh is thick, sweet, tender, of fine flavor, and deep golden in color. The vines are healthy and productive and the pumpkins keep well during the Winter. Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

**NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S MAMMOTH PRIZE**

The largest pumpkin grown. Has weighed as high as 225 pounds. A prize winner. The flesh is fine grained and the quality is excellent. The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow color. Notwithstanding its large size it is a fine variety for pies and is a splendid keeper. Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

**CONNECTICUT FIELD**

An immensely productive, large, orange-colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c 1 lb. 75c

**EARLY SUGAR OR PIE PUMPKIN**

Small, round, flattened, prolific, deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of finest quality. A good keeper. One of the best for pies.

**PEAS****Early Varieties**

(One pound of seed for 50 feet of drill.)

Peas from any one planting will remain in the best of condition for use only for a comparatively short time. To have a constant supply throughout the season, a succession of plantings should be made.

The dwarf varieties do not bear as heavily nor for as long a period as the climbing sorts, but for small gardens they have the advantage that they are economical in space and do not require support. Consequently they are grown almost exclusively by many Western gardeners. One or two dwarf sorts sown every ten days or two weeks will maintain a supply.

To aid customers in making a selection we have arranged the early, main crop and late varieties in their proper order. There are so many excellent varieties now that sorts which are the best to grow is largely a matter of opinion. We only describe what we consider the varieties most suitable for the Pacific Northwest.

**ALASKA**

Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Very early and exceedingly uniform in maturing its crop. The vines are very productive, bearing four to seven pods which are filled with medium sized bright bluish-green peas of good flavor.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c

**AMERICAN WONDER**

Height 10 inches. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. Especially adapted for family use, as they require no brush.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

**LITTLE GEM**

Height 16 to 18 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well filled pods 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches long, only three days after the American Wonder. The peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

**LITTLE MARVEL**

An extremely valuable variety, especially suited to home gardens, and is also a splendid variety for early market gardening. It matures very early and produces large crops. The vines grow about 15 to 18 inches in height. The pods are dark green, fair sized, produced in pairs and are closely filled with seven to eight peas of extra fine flavor.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50

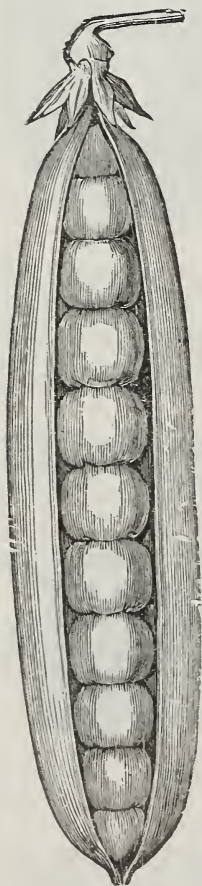
**NOTT'S EXCELSIOR**

An Ideal Pea for the West

A dwarf, early variety, about 14 inches high, and quite productive. The pods are three inches long, round and blunt at the ends. The peas are of medium size, green, wrinkled and of good quality.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

**GRADUS**

This extra early, wrinkled pea bears pods of large size and combines quality with earliness. It is very hardy; can be planted fully as early as the smooth peas; growth vigorous and healthy, vines 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height; very prolific. The quality and flavor are delicious and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25



**DWARF TELEPHONE**

Grows from 20 to 24 inches high; the vines are very vigorous, of a branching habit, and bear for a long time a great quantity of large, dark green pods, containing from eight to ten peas. It is one of the best second early, and, on account of its nice appearance, brings the highest price on the market. Must be sown farther apart than other peas. Height two feet.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50

**TELEPHONE**

This variety is one of the finest branching, tall, wrinkled marrows yet introduced. It is immensely productive, of the finest quality, and excellent sugary flavor; vine strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk; the pods are of large size and closely packed with six to eight large, delicious peas. Height  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50

**LAXTONIAN**

A new, early dwarf, robust, large podded pea of superior excellence, growth averaging 16 inches. The large pods are well filled, holding eight to ten peas. Laxtonian is so highly recommended that you should give it a trial.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50

**BLISS EVERBEARING**

A late variety which grows about 24 inches high and continues long in yielding; the peas are of excellent quality; pods contain five to seven peas so closely filled that while in edible condition they weigh nearly one-fifth more than most other sorts.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.00

**HONEY SWEET**

$\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00

**SEED POTATOES**

Write for Prices on Early and Late Varieties

**RADISHES****The Secret of Growing Good Radishes**

The secret of growing good radishes consists chiefly in the observance, on the part of the grower of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water, and last, but not by any means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly and if not supplied with sufficient moisture are likely to be pithy.

Sow seed  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep in the early Spring in rows one foot apart and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession, sow every 10 days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficiently to keep out weeds. One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row; eight to ten pounds of seed will plant one acre.

**EARLY SCARLET GLOBE**

A selected forcing strain especially adapted for greenhouse and hotbed culture, but may be grown outdoors also with the best results. The shape is a little longer than round and the color, which it holds after pulling, is very brilliant and attractive. Has a small top and is very early, being fit to pull as soon as Non Plus Ultra, but is much larger when matured. The flesh is white and tender, making it desirable for gardeners whose markets demand a large first early radish.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED**

Practically the same as the Rosy Gem, except that it is not quite so early, but is used mostly for outdoor culture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**EARLY SCARLET OLIVE**

A very useful variety. Matures in 25 days; color, bright scarlet; flesh crisp and tender. Best adapted for main crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S SPECIAL FRENCH BREAKFAST**

Of all the large number of different strains of radishes grown in this locality this past season, none surpassed in fine quality or appearance this new variety. It is oblong in shape, has a bright scarlet top and pure white tip. It matures quickly and is sweet, crisp, solid and tender. When offered for sale it quickly attracts the buyer's attention. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**WHITE ICICLE**

The finest of the early, pure white varieties. Planted in the Spring the radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. They are long and slender, and clear, pure white, making them very attractive when on sale and on the table. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size, thus remaining in condition for use for a considerable time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP**

A standard popular sort. Grows to six inches in length, matures in 25 days and can be used before it is fully grown. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. It remains crisp and tender until fully grown. Excellent either for market or for the private garden. Pkt. 5c oz. 15c  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c 1 lb. \$1.25





**EARLY CRIMSON GIANT**

The Largest Early Scarlet Turnip-Shaped Radish

A new, early radish, double the size of any of the turnip-shaped type, but, notwithstanding its immense size, does not get hollow and pithy. The flesh is a sparkling white, solid, crisp, juicy and of the mildest flavor. The shape of bulb varies from round to almost oval, but the bright deep crimson color of skin remains quite constant. Excellent for both forcing and open ground.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**WINTER RADISHES****WINTER RADISHES**

The merits of Winter Radishes are little appreciated, probably because they are seldom grown and few people have knowledge of their worth. These grow to large size and keep well for Winter and Spring use. Sow seed in the middle of June. Include some of these in your order.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE**

Pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering to tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**CHINA ROSE**

Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant, cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small top. One of the best for Winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**LONG BLACK SPANISH**

One of the largest, latest as well as the hardest of Radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh is of firm texture.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**SALSIFY****OR VEGETABLE OYSTER**

**CULTURE**—Sow early in Spring, in drills a foot apart, and when two or three inches high thin out to three or four inches. Its general culture is the same as that recommended for carrots. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain in the ground during Winter, or may be stored in dry earth or sand.

**SANDWICH ISLAND**

Grows uniformly extra large, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old variety. Of very superior quality and delicate flavor.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c

**SPINACH****BLOOMSDALE OR SAVOY LEAVED**

This is the earliest variety. Plant is of upright growth with narrow pointed, crinkled leaves. It is very hardy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c

**LONG STANDING**

This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark rich green. One ounce will sow 100-foot row.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c

**ROUND THICK LEAVED**

A rapid growing variety forming clusters of large, very thick, and slightly wrinkled leaves. A favorite with market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.25

**SQUASH****WINTER VARIETIES**

**CULTURE**—Plant seed in extra fertile soil in the Spring as soon as danger of frost is past. The vining varieties should be planted in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, and the bush varieties from four to five feet. Place 10 seeds in a hill and cover with an inch of soil. When the plants are well started, thin out and cultivate.

One ounce of seed required for 25 hills. For running varieties,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 pounds seed required per acre. Bush varieties require six pounds of seed per acre.

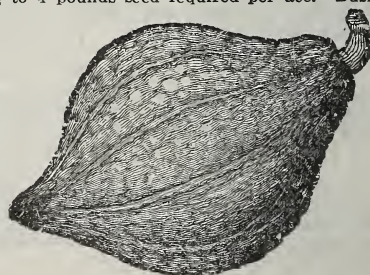
**TRUE HUBBARD**

The best seller and most popular variety on our list. Rind dark green, warty and very hard. Flesh light orange, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. Has no superior. Keeps perfectly through the Winter.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

**RED OR "GOLDEN" HUBBARD**

This is identical in size, form and fruitfulness with the Chicago Warty Hubbard; the chief distinction being that the heavily warted skin is of a rich orange yellow, turning to a deep salmon red when ripened. It is of fine quality.





**SIBLEY OR PIKE'S PEAK**

Shell smooth, thin and of a pale green color; the flesh is thick, solid, deep orange color; very dry, fine-grained with a delicate flavor. Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

**SUMMER VARIETIES  
GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK NECK**

Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type, heavily warted, and of light golden color; about one foot long. Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.85

**WHITE BUSH SCALLOP**

(Patty Pan.) Matures early and will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. Squashes are clear white and of large size. Flesh is thick and of very fine quality. Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.85

**ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW**

Oblong, dull yellow skin, very prolific and of finest table quality.

Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.85

**TOMATOES**

The newer types of hardy, prolific tomatoes are better adapted to the cool coast climate than the older sorts; and splendid crops are now being grown where heretofore it was thought tomatoes would not thrive. A good plan is to try several varieties and find which is best suited to your special conditions.

**CULTURE**—Sow early in hotbeds, and as soon as they have four leaves transplant them into shallow boxes. Harden off, and set out as soon as danger of frost is past. An ounce of seed will produce 3,000 to 4,000 plants.

If blight appears use "Bordeaux" but it is better to use a preventative before blight strikes the plant, and as a control measure for flea beetles, spraying the under side of foliage.

**SPARK'S EARLIANA****The Earliest Tomato**

Of large, uniform size and beautiful red color. Ripens thoroughly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Almost seedless and very solid. A most vigorous grower and heavy bearer, continuing until frost. Succeeds everywhere, and especially recommended for this Coast.

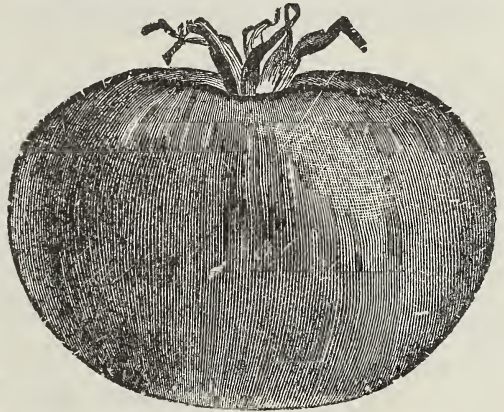
Spark's Earliana is as near seedless as any tomato, giving but 12 to 15 pounds of seed to the acre.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00

**CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL**

The largest, smoothest and finest flavored, extra early bright red tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season. The tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; very solid and deep through, almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. Flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds; the skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 90c

**DWARF CHAMPION**

Dwarf and compact in habit; sold by some seedsmen as the Tree Tomato. Stands up well, even when loaded with fruit, having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very desirable in small gardens; early. It is always smooth and attractive; the skin is tough and flesh solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00

**PONDEROSA**

The largest tomato, fruits are solid and of a purplish red color, sweet and of good quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.10

**NEW STONE**

This new variety has obtained great popularity with canners, growers and market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red. In shape, perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00

**JOHN BAER**

Extra early, scarlet fruited, hardy and productive. Shippers should try it.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.10

**YELLOW PEAR**

A small pear-shaped tomato, borne in great profusion, vine literally covered with large clusters of fine, solid fruits; excellent for preserving, and for use in salads and cooking is superior, as flesh is not watery. Very hardy. To this class belong Yellow Plum and Red Cherry. All same price. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25

**GROUND CHERRY OR HUSK TOMATO**

Grows to great perfection under ordinary culture, yielding abundantly; very much prized for preserving. It should be in every garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25

## TURNIPS

**CULTURE**—For early use sow the small sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in drills 14 inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it should be covered but slightly, except in very dry weather. For Fall and Winter use, sow the early kinds during July, August and September.

### WHITE EGG

Is perfectly smooth, of a pure, clear white, growing half out of the ground, and at times to the size of a Ruta Baga, being a very choice kind for table use of excellent flavor; sweet and mild. Pulls clean from the ground; thin, snow-white skin. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

### EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH

One of the very best and most universally grown. Small, erect top, round, flat; flesh white, firm, but tender and sweet. Of quick growth, it is soon ready for the table and keeps well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.75

### ORANGE JELLY

or Robertson's Golden Ball

Undoubtedly one of the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and most excellent flavor. keeps well and is superior as a table variety. It is extensively used by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c 1 lb. 85c

### PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF

A leading white-fleshed variety, and one of the best, either for the family, market garden or field crop. It is medium size, and produces a large crop. The flesh is firm but tender, and of a superior rich buttery flavor. A good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

### PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

A large, globe-shaped variety; purple above the ground. It is handsome and of excellent quality; recommended both for family garden and field crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

### YELLOW ABERDEEN

Round, medium size, light yellow. Produces a large crop; is hardy and keeps well; flesh very firm but tender and sweet. A great favorite with the dairymen. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

## RUTA BAGA OR SWEDE

### IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP

The leading standard variety, being very distinct in type, attaining a wonderfully large size; immense yielder. The flesh is very firm, superior in every way, valuable alike for all purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.00

### KING OF SWEDEN

The best and most satisfactory rutabaga for either table or stock. Wonderfully productive, large, of good shape, and a splendid keeper. The flesh is rich, yellow and of finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.00

## GRAIN AND FIELD SEEDS

On account of the great variation in prices during the season, no values are given on field or grass seeds. Ask for prices when you are ready to purchase.

### JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as 40 bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety.

### SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT

This valuable variety originated abroad and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste and it makes whiter, better and more nutritious flour than other varieties. Silver Hull is more productive and the grain meets with a more ready sale, bringing higher prices than the Japanese. Under favorable conditions it will yield 40 to 50 bushels an acre.

### IMPROVED WHITE HULLESS BARLEY

It is not a malting variety, but for feeding purposes there is no barley raised which can compare with it in earliness, yield and quantity. While it has sufficient hull to hold it in the head, these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards makes it safe to feed all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic

which is especially desirable. It will mature in from 60 to 90 days, according to soil and locality. Those seasons in which wheat failed, White Hulless Barley was sown in June and had ample opportunity to mature, provided there was sufficient moisture in the ground to start germination.

The grain is exceedingly heavy, weighing from 60 to 63 pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies from 35 to 80 bushels an acre. Its nutritive value is very great. It is very valuable for feeding poultry, hogs and all kinds of stock. It is often grown for hay, coming very early and providing rich feed. The straw is stiff and straight, and seldom if ever does it lodge.

### MARQUIS WHEAT

Pronounced by both farmers and millers the finest for the northwestern spring wheat territory. It is a week to ten days earlier than Blue Stem or Red Fife wheat. These ten days mean much, avoiding rust, smut, hot winds and lodging.

As a heavy yielder, it exceeds Red Fife or Blue Stem by five to ten bushels per acre. This extra yield pays for the cost of seed, several times over. Marquis wheat grades No. 1 Hard and is of splendid appearance. Millers prefer this variety because of its splendid milling qualities and high gluten content.

Marquis is a beardless wheat, having smooth, yellow chaff. The kernel is flinty, very dark red and more plump than Red Fife. It weighs 64 to 66 pounds per bushel.



**LITTLE CLUB—Spring**

This well-known variety has stiff, strong, typical club head and does not shatter easily. Is a good grower and yields well. Our stock is exceptionally fine, the seed crop averaging 64 bushels per acre from Spring planting.

**BLUE STEM—Spring**

The best known and one of the most profitable Spring varieties for the Northwest. Heads are large and well-filled, stools freely. Grain very hard. Although it is a Spring variety, can be planted as a Fall wheat in sections where Winters are mild. The Blue Stem of the Pacific coast has a white grain and smooth chaff, quite unlike the Velvet Chaff and Red grains of the states east of the Rockies. Better results are had with this wheat east of the Cascade mountains, as it has a tendency to lodge in the moist sections on the Coast.

**SHADELAND SEED OATS**

For 15 years "Shadeland Oats" have never failed to produce a record crop, not small patches under favorable conditions, but big average yields throughout large fields, such as the Polk County record of 135 bushels and 10 pounds per acre of "Climax", Clackamas County, 126½ bushels of "Eclipse" per acre over a 14-acre field; Lincoln County 135 bushels over a 41-acre field, weighing 41 pounds to the bushel, and a field near Coquille that ran 135 bushels per acre.

**BIG FOUR OATS**

These oats are very handsome and heavy white oats of great productiveness, and have become very popular. They do very well on ordinary soil. On rich, heavy land they grow so rank, the straw not being large in proportion to their weight, that they are inclined to lodge. Large yields have been reported from this oat.

**SPELTZ OR EMMER**

Speltz has now been grown for several years and each succeeding season sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of superior feeding value and to yield so much more heavily than oats or barley as to insure its increasing popularity.

Professor Shepard of South Dakota Experiment Station says:

"It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock and has shown itself to be especially adapted for feeding milch cows. It is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts, as it is a pretty heavy feed when fed alone. As a swine feed, we think very well of it indeed, especially for brood sows.

"Horses do well on it, but I do not think it is equal to oats in that case. Its most striking value is found in the fact of its drought-resisting qualities."

**TREBI BARLEY**

One of the heaviest producers and surest crops for this section of the country.

**SEED RYE**

**SPRING**—This splendid variety is extremely hardy, yields heavily.

**COMMON RYE**

Planted extensively in both Spring and Fall.

**MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER**

The largest and most productive variety. It makes one of the very best of foods for poultry a great egg producer. ¼ lb. 10c; 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75

**SEED CORN**

(Plant 6 to 8 Pounds Per Acre.)

**SILVER KING**

Also known as Wisconsin No. 7 and Silver Jewel

This variety of snow white corn is increasing in popularity in sections where it has been grown and its value appreciated. The stalks are of medium height, growing seven to eight feet. The stalks bear well, there being an ear on nearly every stalk and frequently two ears are found. The ears run 16 rows on the average, are well filled both on tips and butts and uniform in size and type. One hundred to 105 days are usually required to thoroughly ripen this variety.

**MINNESOTA NO. 13**

We will carry in stock this season the Minnesota No. 13, a Yellow Dent variety, particularly adapted to this climate. This seed is pure, and purchased direct from the growers; we recommend it to those wishing to get started with pure seed. The ears are of handsome appearance, bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels, packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. Ears average eight inches in length and are usually borne two on a stock. Cobs are well filled, and the individual kernels plump and of good color. This corn is recommended by various experiment stations. Write us for prices.

**OUR PRICES—PLEASE READ CAREFULLY**

On account of frequent fluctuations in value, prices are subject to market changes. Seeds of all kinds are scarce this year and we urge customers to order immediately all the seed they will need this season. This will insure a choice from the best stocks available. Seeds are selling fast and many varieties may be sold out before all customers are supplied.

Bring in your list and let us quote prices on your requirements.

If some of the varieties you wish are not in stock, we can procure them for you if your order is received early. We shall do our best to furnish all requirements even up to planting time.

If it is not convenient to call at our store, write us and you will receive immediate attention and our best service.

Good seeds are necessary if you want the best returns from your land and from the work you put upon it. We handle reliable, tested seeds, adapted to this locality.

**MEDIUM RED CLOVER**

This is regarded as the most valuable of the clover family. It is sometimes called June clover and is a dependable all-round variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of from 8 to 12 pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It pays always to buy the best clover seed which can be obtained. Even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of less hay or seed being produced from it, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested with weeds.

**MAMMOTH RED CLOVER**

This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soils. Being a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy soils. Eight pounds of Sterling Brand seed are sufficient to sow an acre on good soil. Ask for prices.

**ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER**

This is one of the hardest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red clover and with timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. Finer and more leafy than Medium Red clover and cattle prefer it.

**TIMOTHY**

As a crop for hay, timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. It yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. It is not suited for a permanent pasture, as it will in the course of a few years run out. It is, however, well adapted to early Spring grazing, as it starts up quickly in the Spring, and in favorable Fall weather can be pastured in the Autumn as well.



**RED TOP (SOLID SEED)**

A valuable grass for moist, rich soils where it thrives very luxuriantly. It is a good variety to sow with timothy and clover for meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It should be fed close, as if it is allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle dislike it. On good soil it grows about two feet high; on poor, gravelly land about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on alkali land where other grasses failed. Red Top is commonly known as Herd's Grass and should be more extensively grown, especially in combination with other grasses. Solid Seed Red Top is free from chaff and weighs 14 pounds to the bushel. Only 10 pounds of "Sterling" Brand required to the acre.

**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS**

This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout that they form a tough sod. Blue Grass requires two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses. Sometimes called "June Grass." From 20 to 25 pounds of "Sterling" Brand seed required to the acre when sown alone.

**ORCHARD GRASS**

A valuable grass for pasture or hay land. It furnishes the first green grass in the Spring and until late in the Fall. When closely cropped it grows up very quickly and is ready for grazing again in 10 to 12 days. It will stand drought and is hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with Red clovers, rye grass, etc. It is well suited for shady places. Sow 22 pounds to the acre.

**AMERICAN GROWN ALFALFA**

A very popular variety. For Sterling Brand alfalfa we obtain as plump and fine-colored seed as grows. This seed is selected from the best seed produced. Ten to 12 pounds are usually sown to the acre.

**DRY LAND ALFALFA**

The extension of alfalfa growing into the regions of limited rainfall has created a demand for alfalfa seed especially adapted to those conditions. Seed which has been produced from alfalfa grown on dry land and without irrigation is, of course, much preferable for dry land culture to seed produced under irrigation or normal rainfall.

**GRIMM ALFALFA**

Highly recommended by the government and state experiment stations as being one of the hardiest known strains of alfalfa. Usually there is not enough seed to meet the demand and the price is high.

**BROMUS INERMIS**

Drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay and affords early and abundant pasturage. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the Spring than native prairie grass and it keeps green in the Autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears up well under hot Summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry, and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early Spring.

This grass may be grown at any time of the year when the ground is bare, but the best season is in the Spring, and with or without a nurse crop. Fifteen pounds of good Bromus Inermis an acre is sufficient. Ask for prices.

**WESTERN RYE GRASS**

(*Agropyrum Tenuum*.) (Sometimes called Slender Wheat Grass.) It affords excellent pasturage and provides large quantities of hay. It thrives on all soils, but is peculiarly adapted to prairie soils. It gives good returns on land quite strongly impregnated with alkali and fits it so that grain may be grown successfully.

When sown alone, as is the common practice, the seed should be put in from one to three inches deep, according to soil and season, 15 pounds to the acre. If with Bromus Inermis,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of each. Ask for prices.

**GERMAN MILLET**

(True Southern Grown Seed)

Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character, becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change, and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

German millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good, rich soil it grows four to five feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre. Ask for prices.

**COMMON OR NORTHERN MILLET**

As stated before, Common Millet does not yield so much hay nor so good hay as the true German (Southern Seed). It is usually cheaper than the true German. Grows usually from two and one-half to four feet high and makes excellent hay. Sow about three-fourths of a bushel to the acre.

**HUNGARIAN (Dark Seed)**

Often called Hungarian Grass. Many regard this as being better even than German Millet, as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value.

It is especially valuable on account of requiring such a short season to make a fine crop of most excellent hay. For this reason it is much used as a catch crop. It is much used for following such crops as early potatoes and barley for a crop of hay, thus giving two crops on the same land in one year. Hungarian Millet does not grow so coarse as some other varieties, but still yields heavily, from two to four tons of hay to the acre being an ordinary crop. Hay is quite leafy, of very fine quality.. Ask for prices.

**SIBERIAN MILLET**

Earlier than either German millet or Hungarian, and consequently very valuable for the North and yields remarkably. It is extremely hardy, withstanding drought wonderfully, and is about two weeks earlier than the German millet. The leaves are very tender, making it excellent for hay. The South Dakota Experiment Station pronounces it "the most promising variety yet tested." The plant stools to a remarkable degree, as many as 30 to 40 stalks having been grown from one seed, and it is not subject to rust.

**JAPANESE MILLET**

Improperly called "Billion Dollar Grass." Entirely distinct from all other millets. It grows from six to nine feet high, stands up remarkably, and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 pounds an acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It does best on low, moist ground.

**HOG OR BROOM CORN MILLET**

This is grown for the same purpose for which other millets are sown, but makes inferior hay unless cut very young. It yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It will mature in about two months from sowing seed. Ask for prices.

**DWARF EVERGREEN BROOM CORN**

Grows from four to five feet high and makes straw of finest quality, being almost, if not quite, free from crooked brush. Lb. postpaid 20c; 100 lbs. \$8.50

**FETERITA**

This is the most recent of the non-saccharine sorghums to command the attention of "dry farmers" on account of its wonderful yield and drought resistant qualities, being 20 to 40 days earlier than Kafir corn, and has given immense crops in the driest seasons without having received a drop of rain. Makes splendid fodder as well as giving a good grain yield. Try Feterita. Lb. postpaid 25c; 100 lbs. \$8.50

**EGYPTIAN CORN**

Also Called Jerusalem Corn or Dhoura

One of the non-saccharine sorghums, requiring the same growing conditions. Succeeds well in dry sections. Produces small heads on side shoots up to eight on a stalk; the seed is larger than Kaffir corn. Yield is heavy. Makes fine chicken feed. Plant three pounds per acre.

**KAFFIR CORN**

An excellent fodder plant. Grows four to five feet high, upright stalk, with numerous large leaves. Greatly relished by cattle and horses. The seed crop is also heavy, sometimes yielding 60 bushels to the acre. It does best sown in drills three feet apart, six to eight pounds per acre.

**EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE OR SORGHUM**

A valuable crop to grow for fodder or ensilage, as it furnishes an immense tonnage to the acre. When fed down while young it makes a rapid second growth. Write for quotation on large lots.

**SPECIAL PASTURE MIXTURES**

Recommended by

**UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO****AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION**

Gooding Sub-Station

The most satisfactory mixture for ordinary conditions such as exist at the station farm is as follows:

Orchard grass .....	5 pounds
Smooth Brome grass.....	5 pounds
Kentucky Blue grass.....	4 pounds
Meadow Fescue.....	4 pounds
Timothy .....	4 pounds
Alsike clover .....	2 pounds
Total .....	24 pounds

The following mixture is simpler and has given very satisfactory results:

Orchard grass .....	8 pounds
Smooth Brome grass.....	8 pounds
Timothy .....	4 pounds
Alsike clover .....	2 pounds
Total .....	22 pounds

For the low, poorly drained lands the following mixture is desirable:

Red top .....	8 pounds
Timothy .....	6 pounds
Meadow Fescue .....	4 pounds
Alsike clover .....	2 pounds
Total .....	20 pounds

For high lands that are apt to be dry, this mixture is recommended:

Smooth Brome grass.....	12 pounds
Orchard grass .....	8 pounds
Total .....	20 pounds

Write for prices.

**PASTURE MIXTURE**

Consisting of grasses and clovers properly mixed so as to insure a good sod of plants that are palatable and

which, by their habit of growth, are able to utilize all of the land.

**SUNFLOWER**

The sunflower has been giving excellent results as a silage crop. The yield averages higher than corn. Reports indicate that the feeding value is equal, pound for pound.

**SUDAN GRASS**

An annual plant of the sorghum family that has been successfully used for hay and silage. It is drouth resisting and produces a good yield of fine stemmed feed.

**CANADA FIELD PEAS, YELLOW**

Height of vine  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet. This variety is extensively grown in Canada, Wisconsin and other pea growing sections, and has a large sale, not only for agricultural purposes, but for use in soups. Ask for prices.

**CANADA FIELD PEAS, GREEN**

Height of vine  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet. Of the same general character as Canada Yellow Field Peas. Used for the same purposes, but the seed is green instead of yellow. Ask for prices.

**SAND OR WINTER VETCH**

A very valuable forage plant. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, and for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual, but re-sows itself and will come up year after year on the same ground. It succeeds well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land and will endure extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It improves the soil. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall with about half a bushel of rye or oats for support. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where clover does not thrive. When sown in April or May it can be cut in July, the second growth affording excellent pasture during the summer. The yield of green fodder is from 12 to 20 tons an acre. Ask for prices.

**DWARF ESSEX RAPE**

It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Ruta Baga, but both leaves and stalk are more numerous in the rape plant, and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten off by any kind of livestock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for sheep, cattle and swine. A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green food an acre.

Dwarf Essex rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. This plant may be grown successfully in the following ways, viz: (1) in the early Spring, to provide pasture; (2) in June or July, to provide pasture; (3) along with grain, using two pounds of seed an acre to provide pasture for sheep after harvest; (4) along with peas, oats, clover seed, to provide pasture and to get a "catch" of clover; (5) as a cover in the orchard for winter protection to avoid root-killing; (6) in corn, sowing the seed with the last cultivation; the succulent feed produced may save the loss of cattle by corn stalk disease; (7) along with rye, sown in August, in sheep pasture; (8) on early plowed fields to shade the land and so that the soil will not leach, wash or drift; (9) to plow under as a green crop, adding humus to the soil. When rape is sown broadcast, five pounds of seed an acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, from one to two pounds an acre will be enough. Ask for prices.

**FLOWER SEEDS****ALYSSUM, SWEET**

A very neat and pretty plant for edging, rock work, beds or vases. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all Summer. Pkt. 5c

**ASTER, MANY SORTS MIXED**

This very fine mixture embraces all varieties and all colors. The aster is one of the most charming of all flowers, sure to give pleasure and satisfaction under generous treatment. Pkt. 10c

**ASTER, OSTRICH PLUME**

Flowers large with very long, loosely curved petals. Very fine as cut flowers; height 15 inches. The colors

are exquisite. Asters are especially popular for their beauty and lasting qualities. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c

**BACHELOK'S BUTON**

Also known as Centaurea, Cornflower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultan, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c

**BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER**

Double Camelia Flowered. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil. Un-



rivalled for great variety and size of flowers. Two feet. Many colors and combinations. Pkt. 5c

#### CALENDULA. POT MARIGOLD

Freely flowering plants of easiest culture, succeeding everywhere and flowering continuously. Flowers double, showy, of large size and pleasing colors. One of the best old-fashioned flowers. Pkt. 5c

#### CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS

Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c

#### CANDYTUFT

Universally known and cultivated. When sown in April flowers from July until frost. Very hardy and easy to cultivate. Height one foot. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c

#### CARNATIONS, MARGUERITE

This new class of carnation blooms in about five months after sowing the seed. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., exquisitely sweet, and fully 80 per cent perfectly double. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots. Seeds sown early in the year will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the fall until checked by hard frosts. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c

#### COSMOS, EXTRA EARLY

Cosmos is the showiest of our late Summer and Autumn blooming annuals. Its graceful flowers borne on long stems, rising above the feathery foliage are very desirable for home or church decoration, lasting a week or more in water. It is a very prolific bloomer and if the plants are given enough space to develop well, will branch freely, every shoot being covered with a mass of lovely flowers. Crimson, white and rose. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c

#### CYPRESS VINE

One of the most popular vines with delicate, fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful, small, star-shaped flowers. Suitable for porches, window boxes and baskets. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c

#### ESCHSCHOLTZIA OR CALIFORNIA POPPY

A very attractive annual for massing, beds or edgings, profuse flowering, with fine-cut foliage. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c

#### FOUR O'CLOCKS, OR MARVEL OF PERU

A handsome, free-flowering garden favorite, which succeeds everywhere. Give each plant 12 to 18 inches of room. Fine mixed colors. Pkt. 5c

#### GYPSOPHILA. BRIDAL VEIL. BABY'S BREATH

Flowers in a few weeks after sowing. Its graceful panicles of dainty blossoms and feathery foliage are unequalled for making up bouquets. Sow at intervals during the summer.

Elegans alba grandiflora. Pure white. Pkt. 10c  
Elegans carmine. New shade. Pkt. 10c  
Elegans rosea. Rose. Pkt. 10c

#### KOCHIA

Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush. An easily grown annual, which sown thinly in Spring soon forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about three feet, and on the approach of Autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red. Pkt. 5c

#### LARKSPURS

This is one of the best known garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Hardy annuals. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c

#### LOBELIA

Pleasing, half hardy annuals growing four to six inches high literally covered with small, bright flowers during the entire season. Pkt. 10c

#### MARIGOLD, AFRICAN

Plants grow 2½ feet high, producing large, double flowers, about three inches in diameter, orange and lemon shades predominating. Pkt. 5c

#### MARIGOLD, FRENCH

Very free-flowering annual of easiest culture. Dwarf in growth and very effective for bedding purposes. Covered with hundreds of small, bright flowers. Pkt. 5c

#### MIGNONETTE, SWEET SCENTED

A well known, fragrant garden favorite. Sowings made from May to July will give a succession of blooms from early Summer until frost. Pkt. 5c

#### MORNING GLORY

One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing climbers in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation. Pkt. 5c

#### NASTURTIUM, STERLING DWARF MIXED

This popular flower is so well known as to require no comment. In this mixture are included the finest colors and combinations obtainable in the dwarf varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

#### NASTURTIUM, STERLING TALL OR CLIMBING MIXED

Many prefer the climbing or running type for porches, trellises or rock work. They grow very rapidly and give an abundance of showy blooms and foliage. Nothing finer in a mixture can be found than this. All the finest and rarest varieties are included. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

#### PANSY, STERLING MIXTURE

A mixture of pansies unrivaled for diversity of coloring and marking. This mixture is made up from the finest named varieties grown by pansy specialists of the Old and New Worlds. Pkt. 50c; 1,000 seeds 75c

#### PANSY, BUGNOT'S SUPERB BLANCHED

Extra large flowers, charming brown-red and bronze shades. An exceedingly beautiful strain. Pkt. 5c

#### PANSY, GIANT FANCY MIXED

Great improvement has taken place within the last two or three years in the character of the largest pansies. Giant Fancy is the finest mixture of the largest varieties. For this is used only the seed from the very choicest blossoms. It includes many of the newest productions of famous growers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c;

• Composed of many standard sorts admirably suited for beds or borders, strong growing plants, very free blooming. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 50c

#### PANSY BEDDING MIXED

#### PETUNIA

The petunia is peerless among annuals for effective Summer bedding or window boxes. It is of easy culture, early to blossom and continues all the Summer until frost. No other flower produces a greater diversity of color or retains its freshness for so long a period. The doubles may be perpetuated by cuttings in late Summer for Winter house plants. Provide good soil and a sunny location. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c

#### PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Of all the summer-flowering annuals the varieties of Phlox Drummondii are unquestionably some of the most brilliant and satisfactory. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger of frost is past, and in a few weeks the beds or borders are aglow with their brilliant coloring and remain so until cut down by frost. For early flowering they should be started indoors or in a hotbed. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c

#### PINKS OR DIANTHUS

One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The annual varieties may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past and in a few weeks time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until frost. One foot. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c



**POPPIES**

Nothing is easier to grow and few flowers are more pleasing than poppies. They are hardy annuals and perennials and may be sown very early in Spring in the beds where they are to remain, as they do not transplant well.

**SHIRLEY POPPY**

A charming hardy annual with large fluted and crinkled flowers in a variety of forms and colors.

Pkt. 10c

**ICELAND POPPY**

This is a hardy perennial, but will bloom the first year from seed. It bears a profusion of graceful, delicate single flowers with petals like tissue paper. Mixed colors.

Pkt. 10c

**ORIENTAL POPPY. MIXED HYBRIDS**

Hardy perennials, producing immense flowers in gorgeous colors.

Pkt. 10c

**POPPIES, STERLING SINGLE MIXTURE**

Embraces all the leading best single varieties. As is always the case with Sterling Mixture, it has been the aim to include in this mixture every good variety.

Pkt. 10c. oz. 35c

**POPPIES, STERLING DOUBLE MIXTURE**

Includes all of the best double varieties of large-flowering poppies of all colors; also many varied tints and combinations of color. Many of the blossoms are six to seven inches in diameter and as double as peonies, 30 to 36 inches high. They are fine for cut flowers or garden display.

Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

**POPPY**

The most popular of all annuals, producing a gorgeous display of bloom, unequalled by any other annual. Single and double in choicest mixture.

Pkt. 5c

**POTULACA OR MOSS ROSE**

One of the finest hardy annuals, of easy culture, but thrives best in exposed sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest colors and are produced freely throughout Summer. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c

**RICINUS. CASTOR OIL BEAN**

Ornamental plants of stately growth and picturesque foliage, with brilliant colored fruit, producing a sub-tropical effect; fine for lawns, massing or center plants for beds. Mixed.

Pkt. 5c

**SALPIGLOSSIS. PAINTED TONGUE**

Very beautiful hardy annual plants, flowering freely from July to early Autumn. Rich soil should be provided with plenty of space for plants to develop. Large flowering, mixed.

Pkt. 5c

**SCABIOSA, MOURNING BRIDE**

One of our handsome Summer flowers. The beautiful double flowers are produced in a great variety of colors. Excellent as cut flowers, lasting nearly a week after being cut.

Pkt. 5c

**SNAPDRAGON**

Readily grown from seed and is a constant source of pleasure, being in bloom all the time, excellent as cut flowers, lasting many days. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c

**STOCKS**

Stocks are among the most popular half-hardy plants for bedding, edging, pot culture and cut flowers. For brilliancy, diversity of colors, fragrance and profusion and duration of bloom they are unsurpassed. The Ten Weeks Stock are annuals, and from seed started indoors in March or April blooms will be had in July.

Pkt. 5c

**SALVIA****(Flowering Sage)**

Half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed if sown early. The plant grows three feet high and bears profusely during the Summer and Fall very fragrant flowers in drooping spikes of the most intense glistening scarlet. Splendid in working out color schemes if properly used.

Salvia Splendens, Pkt. 10c

**VERBENA, MAMMOTH FLOWERING**

The largest verbenas known, a single flower often being as large as 25-cent piece. The beauty of this plant is well known and scarcely needs comment. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 10c

**ZINNIA**

One of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. They come in flower early in the summer, and keep on blooming until hard frost. Mixed colors.

Pkt. 5c

**ECHINOCYSTIS. WILD CUCUMBER VINE**

A well-known vine, common in many sections, and the quickest climber known for covering verandas, old trees and houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from the heat, but retaining its fresh and lively green color; never infested with insects, and very profuse in bloom. It will sow itself and come up in the same place. Sow seed in Fall.

Oz. 25c; Pkt. 5c

**SWEET PEAS****NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S STERLING MIXTURE**

The finest and most desirable mixture possible to put together. The acme of richness and beauty, matchless in combinations of colors and in giant sweet-scented flowers. Every color of the rainbow and an almost unlimited variety of shades, tones and combinations of colors, striped, splashed, mottled and margined. Nothing seems to have been forgotten. It is made up regardless of expense, the aim being to secure in this mixture the largest flowering sorts and the widest possible range of colors. Without doubt this mixture reaches perfection. It is our aim to constantly improve, when possible, by adding new varieties as they are introduced. We include the magnificent Spencers, the superb Unwins and the always popular Grandifloras; a mixture, in fact, of which any one may be proud.

Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50

**ECKFORD'S LARGE FLOWERING MIXED**

This elegant mixture embraces the introductions, including the recent novelties of Mr. Eckford, the Sweet Pea specialist of England, who has accomplished more than any other individual in bringing the Sweet Pea to its present state of beauty, size and perfection.

Pkt. 8c; 2 pkts. 15c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; 1 lb. \$1.75

**CHOICE MIXED**

This is a most excellent mixture, embracing all the standard varieties and many colors.

Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.23

**GIANT ORCHID FLOWERING OR SPENCER MIXTURE**

Spencer varieties of sweet peas have come into general favor so rapidly that the demand has been large for all Spencer sorts in mixture. We have included in this combination nearly all of the Spencers, making it a rare and lasting pleasure to the grower. The vines are strong, healthy and vigorous in growth and produce in wonderful profusion, long and strong stemmed flowers of great beauty, size, perfect form and coloring. Those preferring to grow all sorts together, rather than separate colors, will find this unsurpassed.

Pkt., 100 seeds, 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

**KING EDWARD**

Bright crimson scarlet, largest size, wavy standard; drooping wings, long stems; one of the finest reds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

**COUNTESS SPENCER**

Pink. The first sweet pea of the Spencer type. Flowers extremely large, beautifully expanded, crumpled and waved. Color silvery white, suffused and tinted with soft shell pink, deeper at the outer edges.

Oz. 35c

**FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE**

Immense, bold, erect flowers of soft, rich lavender with very delicate suffusion of rose; a beautiful, self-colored flower, frilled and waved. Bears four blooms on extra long stems.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

**BLACK KNIGHT**

Large size; a rich, dark claret; almost black; somewhat veined.

Oz. 35c

**ILLUMINATOR**

A brilliant orange-salmon ground, illuminated with bright cerise pink; a rare and wonderful color combination of great beauty. First class certificate.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

**WEDGEWOOD**

A true self, being a beautiful Wedgewood blue; is larger, more vigorous, blooms more freely and is entirely free from purple shading found in the blue Spencers.

Oz. 35c

**POULTRY FEEDS****STERLING SCRATCH FEED**

It is composed of grains and seeds, oil meal, etc. Each item is included in the proper proportion to make up a well balanced ration.

For winter eggs keep the hens on dry ground or indoors on deep litter where they will have to scratch for the grain. A busy, working hen will not become too fat. Sterling Scratch Feed will help your flock "shell out" eggs. Prepared both with grit and without.

**STERLING CHICK FEED**

For chicks three weeks old and over. Like our other Sterling feeds this mixture embraces a fine combination of seeds, millet and grains. It gives the chicks quick growth and tends to keep them in good health. To properly develop the chick, either for the market or to become a producer of eggs, it must be fed such food as will promote growth quickly and uniformly.

Sterling Chick Feed is rich in protein, which makes flesh and blood; it contains plenty of organic ash, which builds up bone. This is put up both with and without grit.

**GRANULATED BONE**

Made from fresh, green bones, which have the moisture, grease, etc., extracted from them, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein.

This food is rich in protein and lime and it is well to keep it constantly before the birds. There is no danger of their overeating Sterling Bone. Granulated Bone comes in a fine size for chicks or mixing in a mash and medium for hens. State whether you want fine or medium ground.

**MEAT SCRAPS**

Meat scraps are rich in protein, the material which makes muscle and lean meat. Contain 50 per cent protein.

It is important that growing birds and laying hens have meat protein in some form, otherwise chicks will not develop properly and hens will not lay. In the fields the flock can pick up insects, worms and grubs, but birds in small runs or laying houses must have a substitute. Hens should not be allowed to eat too much meat scraps, so it is best to mix them in the grain or mash mixture. They are a forcing food, but are so rich that a little goes a long way.

**FISH SCRAPS**

Has an average protein content of over 50 per cent and about 35 per cent soluble bone. Preferred to meat scraps by some feeders and costs less.

**ALFALFA MEAL**

Made from new crop, pea green, kiln-dried Alfalfa hay. This is more valuable than clover meal and is

**KING WHITE**

The newest and most magnificent white; of perfect Spencer type; the immense petals, gracefully frilled, are a pure white of wonderful substance. King White has the most enthusiastic endorsement ever accorded a sweet pea.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

The seed bed for flowers should be carefully prepared. The soil should be rich, consisting of a good proportion of sand and leaf mold, and should be very finely pulverized. The smaller seeds should be covered very lightly by sifting fine dirt over them, just enough to hide them. Water should be applied in a fine spray, and not too much of it. Most plants are best started under glass or in the house and transplanted when large enough.

highly recommended by prominent and successful poultry men. It contains a large per cent of protein and furnishes green feed in winter when green feed is scarce. This may be mixed in with the mash, or moistened slightly with hot water. Then allow it to steam an hour before feeding. Alfalfa Meal is also widely used as litter for the brooder and chick pen, since it is a good absorbent and does not injure the baby chicks if they eat it. Write us for latest price.

**OLD PROCESS OIL MEAL**

Aids digestion and assimilation of food. As it contains 33 to 36% of protein, it is combined with grains and other food so as to make a balanced ration. Improves the health, vigor and appearance of poultry.

**CALF MEAL**

This is a concentrated, dry substitute for milk which is being successfully used all over the country by dairy farmers and others who believe that milk is too valuable to feed to calves. This calf meal of milk-equal, when mixed with skim milk or water to the proper consistency is very similar to milk and contains all the elements of milk—protein, fat, and fiber, moisture and ash in the correct proportions. Every pound makes a gallon of sweet, wholesome milk-equal. It costs less than milk, so it is economical to use.

**CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL**

Hens must have lime in some form to furnish egg shell material. If you are having trouble with your flock laying soft or thin shelled eggs, you should start feeding Oyster Shell immediately to remedy this condition. Crushed Oyster Shell is practically pure lime carbonate, so there is almost no waste. It also tends to keep the hens from eating eggs. Every poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough full, so that the fowls can have access to it at all times.

**GRIT**

Poultry should be kept constantly supplied with some sharp material to grind their food. Grit is just as necessary to newly hatched chicks as to older poultry. Without it they cannot grind food.

**MICA CRYSTAL GRIT**

Is not only sharp and hard, but its properties are such that it acts as a tonic and contributes largely to the health and productive power of the fowl.

**STERLING GRIT**

Made from a limestone which, according to analysis of the State Soils Laboratory, University of Wisconsin, contains 99.93 per cent of carbonates.



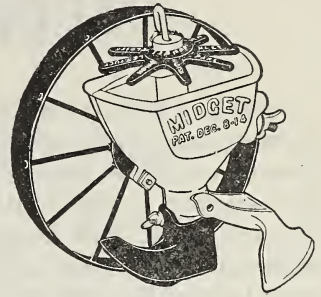
## No. 1 MIDGET DRILL SEEDER (Patented)

One in a carton. Weight 6 pounds

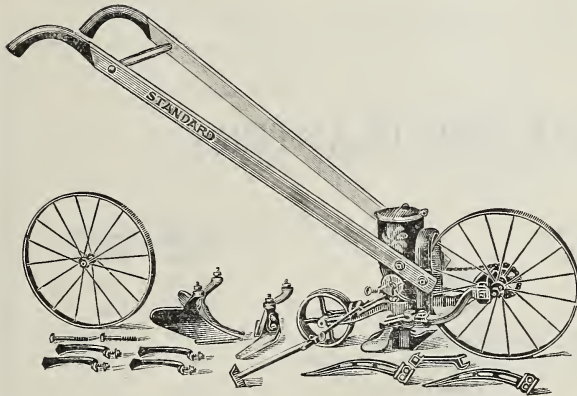
The Midget will handle accurately almost any kind of garden seed from the smallest up to peas and beans. The hopper holds one pint, yet it will drill out clean a 5c package of seed just as well as a hopper full. It has but few parts, and adjustments for different seeds are easily made, the index on top being used as a guide. Full directions attached to every Midget.

The Midget attaches to the Number 20 with one bolt, in the same place and same manner as the cultivating tools. For use in close quarters, in beds or against a fence, or where it is not convenient to use the seeder attached to a cultivator frame, a short wood handle can be fitted to the seeder. It will attach to almost any make of single wheel cultivator having 5½ inches or more space between shank and wheel.

Price \$5.00



## No. 9 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER



Single and Double Wheel Cultivator, complete with equipment shown: four shovels, one pair hoes, one pair of diamonds, all oil tempered and finely polished, two leaf guards and wrench.

Packed one in a crate, handles bundled separately, weight about 56 lbs.

The No. 9 combination fills all the needs of the gardener or farmer who has not sufficient work to justify buying separate implements. It is easily changed from a double to a single wheel cultivator. The seeder not only delivers seed in drills, but by shifting one part only, without the use of tools it will drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. This outfit cannot be recommended too highly.

Directions with each machine show how to set up and operate.

Price \$20.00

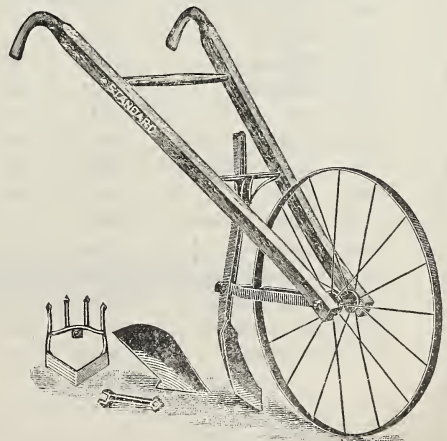
## No. 20 SINGLE WHEEL CULTIVATOR (Patented)

With one double-end steel shovel, one moldboard with landside, one combined rake and sweep, steel parts of attachments are oil tempered and finely polished. All are extra in quality and finish

Weight about 18 lbs.

This is the handiest and most efficient cultivator. By reason of the special patented shape of the shank or upright, the attachments always set at the same angle, whether used for deep or shallow work. The bent oak handles may be instantly adjusted to suit the height of operator or to regulate depth for tools to run by loosening one wing nut—wrench not required. The machine runs easily, steadily and in perfect balance on the light, strong 24-inch steel bushed wheel. Special care is taken with the grinding and polishing of the attachments; they are first oil tempered, then polished smooth and bright, to scour in every soil.

Price \$6.00





## FERTILIZERS

## NITRATE OF SODA

Quick in action; used for the nitrogen it contains. It creates rapid growth, is odorless and entirely soluble. It should be applied only when the plants are above ground, usually in combination with other chemical fertilizers. Nitrate of Soda is the best form in which nitrogen can be restored to the soil. It is of special value for early crops, such as peas, corn, beets, cabbage, etc., when rapid maturity is essential, and of great benefit to hay and forage crops. Nitrate of Soda is a great stimulant for the production of sugar beets, potatoes and sorghum, also small fruits.

Use as a top dressing at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre on the following vegetables when plants are well established, viz: beet, cauliflower, cucumber, celery, egg plant, lettuce, spinach and onion. For asparagus use at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre as a top dressing.

## HANDY TABLE FOR PLANTERS

	Lbs. Per Acre	Lbs. Per Bushel		Lbs. Per Acre	Lbs. Per Bushel
Alfalfa .....	12-15	60	Emmer .....	50-75	40
Barley .....	60-90	48	Flax .....	30-40	56
Beans, drilled .....	50-60	60	Kaffir Corn, drilled.....	4- 6	56
Beans, Navy .....	25-30	60	Kaffir Corn, broadcast.....	25-	56
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	20-25	14	Meadow Fescue .....	15-20	24
Brome Grass .....	20-25	14	Millet, German .....	25-30	50
Broom Corn, drilled.....	12-15	46	Oat Grass, tall.....	20-25	14
Buckwheat .....	40-60	50	Oats .....	80-120	40
Cane, broadcast .....	60-80	50	Onion Sets .....	375-400	32
Cane, in drills.....	6- 8	50	Orchard Grass .....	25-30	14
Clover, Alsike .....	8-10	60	Pasture Mixture .....	20-25	..
Clover, Crimson .....	15-18	60	Peas, Garden .....	75-90	56
Clover, Mammoth .....	12-15	60	Potatoes .....	600-700	60
Clover, Red .....	10-12	60	Rape, broadcast .....	8-10	60
Clover, Sweet .....	15-18	60	Red Top .....	12-15	..
Clover, Sweet, unhulled.....	25-30	38	Rye .....	60-80	56
Clover, White .....	6- 8	60	Rye Grass, Italian.....	20-25	24
Clover, White, for lawn.....	10-12	60	Rye Grass, Perennial.....	20-25	24
Corn, in hills.....	8-10	56	Soy Beans .....	20-25	60
Corn, for silage.....	25-30	56	Sunflower, Russian .....	3- 4	24
Corn, Sweet, drilled.....	12-15	46	Timothy .....	8-10	45
Cow Peas, broadcast.....	80-100	60	Vetch, Winter .....	60-	60
Cow Peas, drilled.....	50-60	60	Vetch, Sprng .....	100-	60
			Wheat .....	100-120	60

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Mail us your orders for all kinds  
of early plants. We always have  
in season a complete stock of  
transplanted and hotbed Cauli-  
flower, Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper  
and Everbearing Strawberry  
Plants. Prices right and all plants  
true to name.

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We keep at all times a full line of  
Poultry Supplies and Feed, includ-  
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# GROMORE

DEPENDABLE

TRADE MARK



# FERTILIZER

**PROFIT—PLEASURE CONTENTMENT**

**For Lawns, Flowers, Gardens, Shrubs, House Plants,  
Fields and Orchards**

**Sample and Book FREE—Tells just HOW**

**Odorless—Clean—Efficient**

	Price
Sold in 25-lb. White Cotton Bags, . . . . .	\$
2-lb. Packages, . . . . .	} Quoted on Application
and Gunnies Containing <b>125 lbs.</b> . . . . .	

**GROMORE means *Delicious Berries*, size and color.**

One pound to each year age of tree.

A 25-lb. bag covers a lawn space of 30 x 40 or 1200 square feet.  
Lasts a year or more.

A tablespoonfull to a hill of potatoes, tomatoes or ordinary rose bush  
means abundant flowers, crisp and early vegetables.

A teaspoonfull to a 6 to 8-inch potted plant. Ferns love it. Fully  
**GUARANTEED.**

Positively kills cut worms.

Absolutely removes the moss from your lawn.

The **QUANTITY** used makes it the most Economical, being four  
times the strength of the usual commercial fertilizer.

**Best money can buy—Best earth can produce.**

**No Filler, No Bulk—All Fertilizer.**

Song Birds, Bird Cages  
Bird Supplies

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Plants, Bulbs and  
Flowers

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Baby Chicks, Incubators  
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INFORMATION